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New *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 from New Guinea and the Moluccas, with a checklist of species of the region (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

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Abstract: Three new species of net-winged beetles of the genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879, namely *P. bacchusi* sp. nov., *P. doberaiensis* sp. nov. and *P. halmaheraensis* sp. nov., are described from New Guinea and Halmahera (North Moluccas). Descriptions of *P. grootaerti* Kazantsev, 2011, *P. holynskiorum* Kazantsev, 2011, *P. papuaensis* Kazantsev, 2011, *P. rufosuturalis* Kazantsev, 2011 and *P. villosopenis* Kazantsev, 2011 from New Guinea are complemented with photos of the adults habitus and aedeagus. A checklist of *Plateros* species of the region with information on their distribution is provided.

Key words: Platerotini, new species, checklist, Papuan Region.

Introduction

The genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879, one of the largest in the family of net-winged beetles and one of the most widespread, includes over 800 species distributed in all biogeographic realms, mostly in the Palaeotropics (e.g. Kleine 1933; Kazantsev 2011). The number of its species has been recently steadily rising in all them, and the Papuan region is no exception. First *Plateros* species were described in New Guinea in the twenties and thirties of the XXth century (Pic 1921; 1923; Kleine 1939), with their number in the New Guinea area sky-rocketing from just three to seventy three within the last twenty years (Bocáková 1997; Kazantsev 2011; 2015a; Kazantsev & Telnov 2017).

The present study is a further contribution to the knowledge of *Plateros* of New Guinea and the surrounding islands, including the Moluccas. Examination of the recently collected material allows describing another three new species; additional illustrations are provided for some of the previously described ones, along with a checklist of all known species of the region.

Material and methods

The studied specimens were glued on cardboard mounting plates. For detailed examination they were relaxed in water; then the detached ultimate abdominal segments were treated for several hours in 10% KOH at room temperature, then, with the extracted genitalia, placed in microvials with glycerin; or glued back on mounting plates, along with the extracted genitalia, without the KOH treatment.

MSP-1 zoom stereoscopic dissecting microscope with x8–x80 magnification range was used. Photographs were taken with Canon EOS 6D camera and Canon MP-E 65 mm lens.

Acronyms for scientific collections used in the text:

BMNH — Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum, Natural History), London, United Kingdom;
ICM — Insect Center, Moscow, Russia;
NME — Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

Results

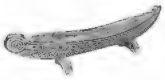
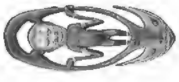
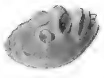
Platerotini Kleine, 1929

Plateros Bourgeois, 1879

Plateros Bourgeois, 1879: xix

Type species: *Eros brasiliensis* Lucas, 1857 subsequsent designation by Zaragoza (1999).

Distribution: All biogeographic regions; absent only in western Palaearctic, Greater Antilles, Madagascar, New Zealand and Melanesia / Polynesia (Kazantsev 2011).

***Plateros bacchusi* sp. nov.** (Figs 1—3)
Holotype ♂ BMNH: New Guinea, Madang Distr., Finisterre Mts., Damanti, 3550 ft, 2-11.X.1964; Stn No. 46; M.E. Bacchus, B.M. 1965-120.
Paratype 1♀ BMNH: same label as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the collector of its type series, M. E. Bacchus.

Description: Length 5.2-5.9 mm. Width across humeri 1.2-1.4 mm. Dark brown to black. Antennomere 2, trochanters and proximal fourth of femurs testaceous to light brown. Vertex densely punctate, with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.6 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, moderately convex anteriorly; epistoma truncate. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, flattened and oblique at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral five sixths, feebly serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 4.3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3-11 with long erect pubescence (Fig. 1). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times wider than long, with conspicuously convex and explanate sides, bisinuate basally and strongly triangularly produced anteriorly, with small acute posterior and obsolete anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, slightly narrowing distally and emarginate at apex (Fig. 1). Elytra long, ca. 3.4 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly concave at sides, shining, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of small round cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 1). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femoris (Fig. 1). Male aedeagus with conspicuously widened and curved medially median lobe, with two longitudinal ridges in median portion, two hooked distal projections ventrally and two rounded distal dents dorsally (Figs 2–3).

Sexual dimorphism: Female similar to male, but eyes smaller, filiform antennae shorter, their pubescence decumbent.

Differential diagnosis: *Plateros bacchusi* sp. nov. is quite similar in the structure of male genitalia to *P. maai* (Bocakova, 1997), easily separable by the shape of its pronotum with conspicuously convex and explanate sides and obsolete anterior angles (*vs* emarginate sides and pronounced anterior angles in *P. maai*) (Figs 1—3).

Distribution: Known only from the Finisterre Mountains in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.

***Plateros doberaiensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 4—6)
Holotype ♂ NME: East Indonesia, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, 15.5-14 km N Ayamaru vill., 01°08’04’’S, 132°10’59’’E to 01°09’29’’S, 132°11’30’’E, 275-250 m, primary lowland rainforest on limestone, 2.IX.2015, leg. D.Telnov.

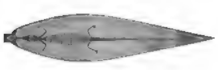
Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the locality, ‘Doberai Peninsula’, where the unique specimen was collected.

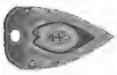
Description: Length 4.5 mm. Width across humeri 1.0 mm. Dark brown. Coxae, trochanters, proximal half of femoris and tarsomeres 5 testaceous to light brown. Elytra, except narrow distal margin, whitish yellow; elytral narrow distal margin gray. Vertex densely punctate, with conspicuous deep round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance ca. 1.1 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, moderately convex anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, securiform, widest in distal third. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral five sixths, filiform; antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3-11 with short sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 4). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times wider than long, with almost parallel sides, bisinuate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with conspicuous acute posterior and blunt rounded anterior angles. Scutellum subquadrate, slightly emarginate at apex (Fig. 4). Elytra long, ca. 3.3 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of small subquadrate cells; pubescence moderately dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 4). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae inconspicuously shorter than femoris (Fig. 4). Male aedeagus with narrow, conspicuously curved, first inwardly, then outwardly, median lobe, tapering and hooded distally, with several barbs (Figs 5—6).

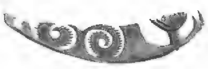
Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

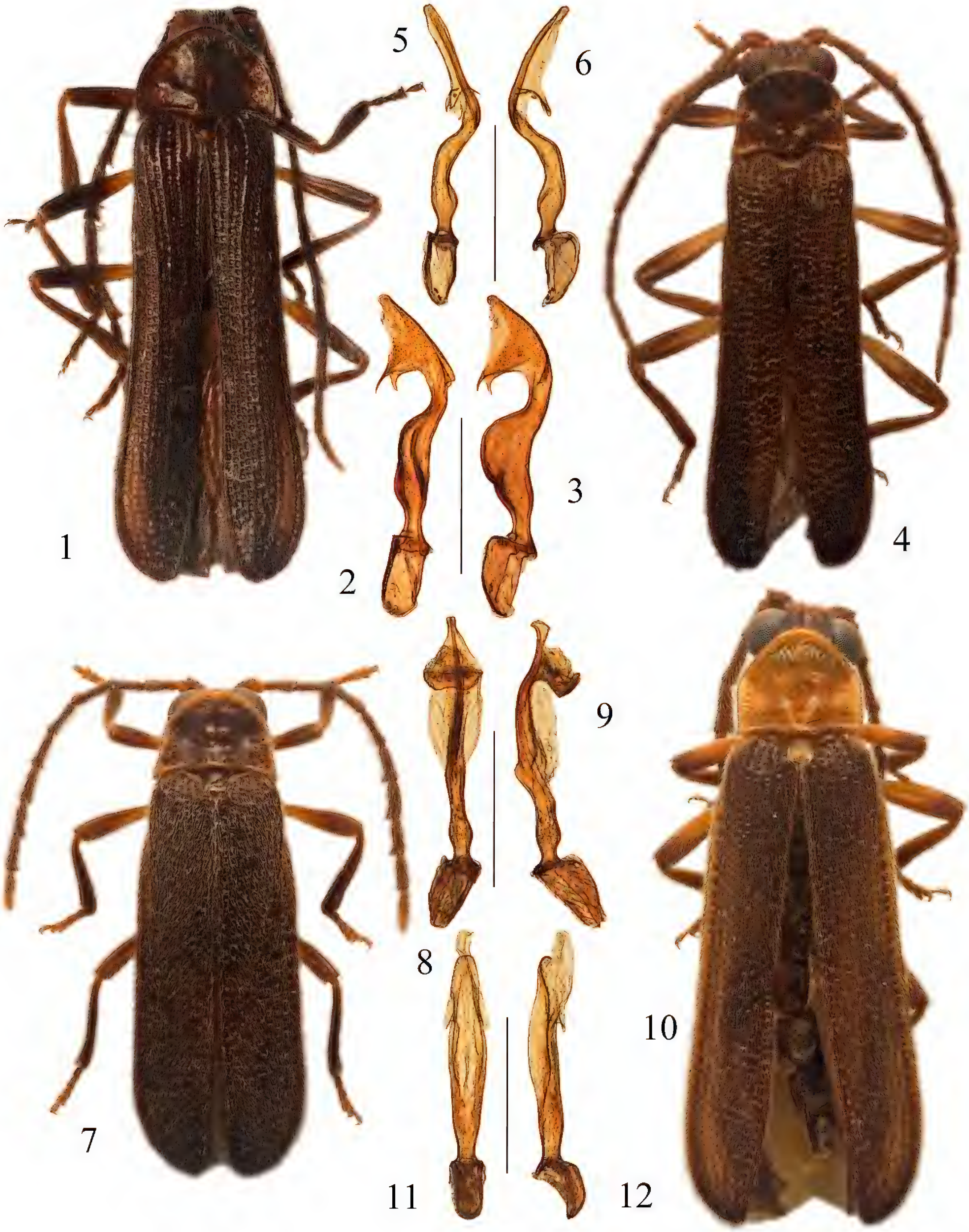
Differential diagnosis: *Plateros doberaiensis* sp. nov. is somewhat similar in the structure of male genitalia to *P. simbaensis* (Bocakova, 1997), easily separable by the elytral coloration (with yellow anterior fourth in *P. simbaensis*) and details of the more narrow median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 4—6).

Distribution: Known only from lowlands of Doberai Peninsula in West New Guinea.









Figures 1–12. Habitus and aedeagi of *Plateros*. 1–3 – *P. bacchusi* sp. nov.; 4–6 – *P. doberaiensis* sp. nov.; 7–9 – *P. halmaheraensis* sp. nov.; 10–12 – *P. grootaerti* Kazantsev, 2011; 1–9 – Holotypes; 10–12 – Paratype; 1, 4, 7, 10 – Habitus, dorsal view; 2–3, 5–6, 8–9 & 11–12 – Aedeagi: 2, 5, 8 & 11 – Dorsal view; 3, 6, 9 & 12 – Lateral view [figures 1, 4, 7 & 10 not to scale; scale bars for figures 2–3, 5–6, 8–9 & 11–12 – 0.5 mm].

***Plateros halmaheraensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 7–9)
Holotype ♂ NME: East Indonesia, North Moluccas, Halmahera SE, Patani W, Sibenpopo vill. E, 0°20'31''N, 128°32'02''E, 15 m, sago swamp and stream, 10.VII.2013, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the island, 'Halmahera', where the unique specimen was collected.
Description: Length 4.3 mm. Width across humeri 1.0 mm. Dark brown. Antennomere 2 and distal half of antennomere 11, narrow pronotal margins, trochanters, bases of femoris and tarsi testaceous to light brown. Vertex with deep longitudinal impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.8 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, slightly convex anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, relatively short, slightly narrowing distally. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral three fourths, from antennomere 3 flattened, serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 2.8 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3-11 with relatively long erect pubescence (Fig. 7). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.6 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, concave basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with conspicuous long acute posterior and obsolete anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, truncate at apex (Fig. 7). Elytra long, ca. 3.2 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, but somewhat widening posteriad humeri, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of small subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, concealing reticulation, short and decumbent, with longer scarce erect bristles (Fig. 7). Legs relatively short; tibiae and femoris straight, subequal in length (Fig. 7). Male aedeagus with narrow, more or less straight median lobe, bent and hooked distally, with ventro-distal ladle and broadened inner sac in distal half (Figs 8–9).
Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.
Differential diagnosis: *Plateros halmaheraensis* sp. nov., being somewhat similar in general appearance to *P. doberaiensis* sp. nov., may be distinguished by the broader body, larger eyes, denser elytral pubescence, serrate antennae, narrow light brown pronotal margins and completely different structure of the aedeagus (Figs 7–9).
Distribution: Known only from Halmahera, North Moluccas.

***Plateros grootaerti* Kazantsev, 2011** (Figs 10–12)
Plateros grootaerti Kazantsev, 2011: 177

Paratype ♂ ICM: Papua New Guinea, Canopy Mission, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, IV.1996, O. Missa leg.

Note: The description of *Plateros grootaerti* Kazantsev, 2011 is complemented with photos of the habitus and aedeagus of a paratype.

***Plateros holynskiorum* Kazantsev, 2011** (Figs 13–15)
Plateros holynskiorum Kazantsev, 2011: 177

Holotype ♂ ICM: Papua New Guinea, 10 km N Madang, 2 m NNW Riwo, 9-11.II.(19)89, M. & R. Holynski leg.

Note: The description of *Plateros holynskiorum* Kazantsev, 2011 is complemented with photos of the habitus and aedeagus of the holotype.

***Plateros papuaensis* Kazantsev, 2011** (Figs 16–18)
Plateros papuaensis Kazantsev, 2011: 179

Holotype ♂ ICM: Papua New Guinea, 10 km N Madang, 2 m NNW Riwo, 9-11.II.(19)89, M. & R. Holynski leg.

Note: The description of *Plateros papuaensis* Kazantsev, 2011 is complemented with photos of the habitus and aedeagus of the holotype.

***Plateros rufosuturalis* Kazantsev, 2011** (Figs 19–21)
Plateros rufosuturalis Kazantsev, 2011: 180

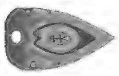
Holotype ♂ ICM: Papua New Guinea, 38 km N Madang, 3 km NW Matucar, 27.I.1989, M. & R. Holynski leg.

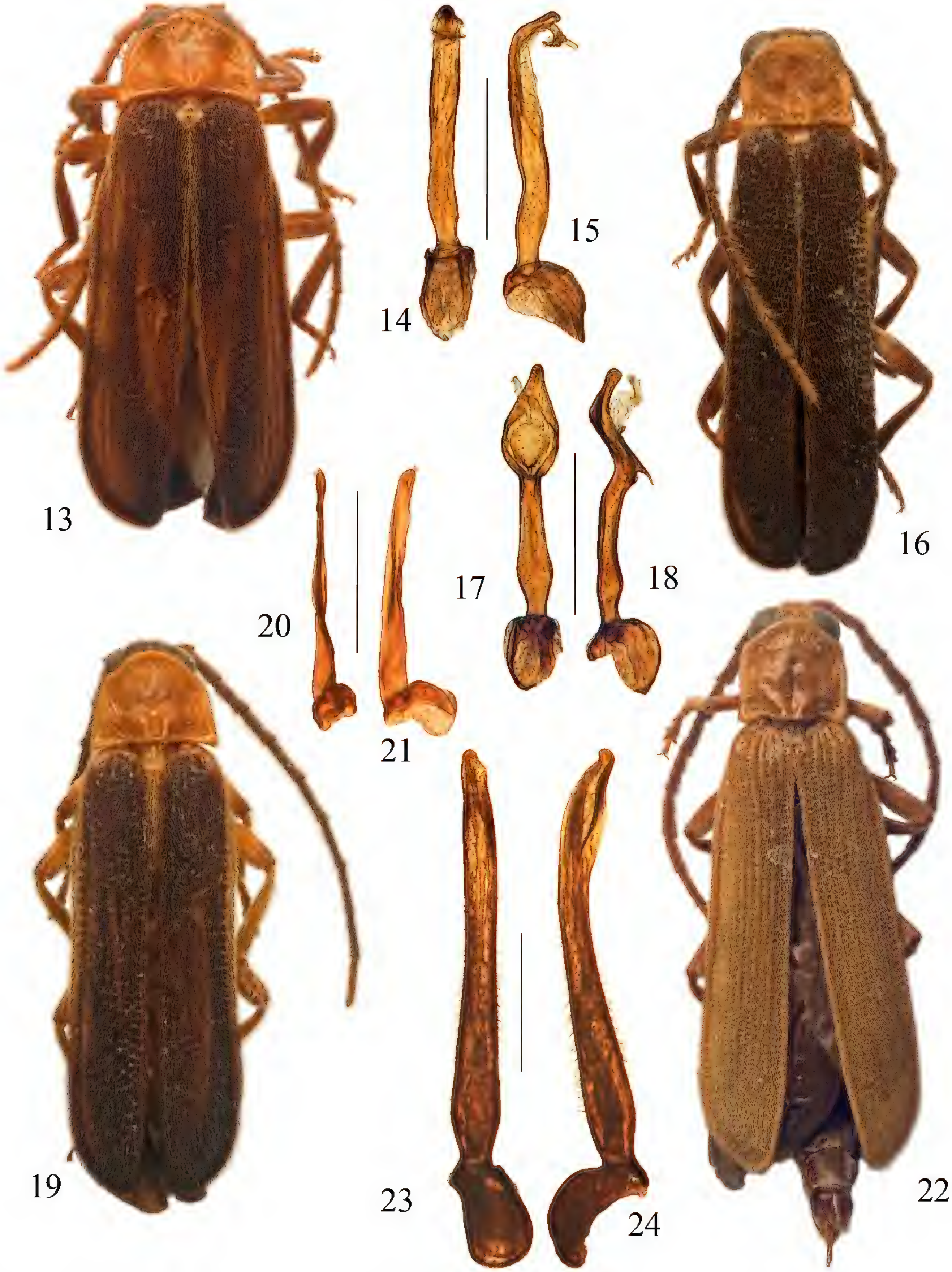
Note: The description of *Plateros rufosuturalis* Kazantsev, 2011 is complemented with photos of the habitus and aedeagus of the holotype.

***Plateros villosopenis* Kazantsev, 2011** (Figs 22–24)
Plateros villosopenis Kazantsev, 2011: 180

Paratype ♂ ICM: Papua New Guinea, Canopy Mission, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 20.VI.1996, O. Missa leg.

Note: The description of *Plateros villosopenis* Kazantsev, 2011 is complemented with photos of the habitus and aedeagus of a paratype.



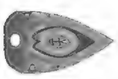


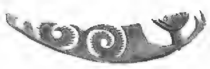
Figures 13–24. Habitus and aedeagi of *Plateros*. 13–15 – *P. holynskiorum* Kazantsev, 2011; 16–18 – *P. papuaensis* Kazantsev, 2011; 19–21 – *P. rufosuturalis* Kazantsev, 2011; 22–24 – *P. villosopenis* Kazantsev, 2011; 13–19 – Holotypes; 22–24 – Paratype; 1, 16, 19, 22 – Habitus, dorsal view; 14–15, 17–18, 20–21 & 23–24 – Aedeagi: 14, 17, 20, 23 – Dorsal view; 15, 18, 21 & 24 – Lateral view [figures 13, 16, 19 & 22 not to scale; scale bars for figures 14–15, 17–18, 20–21 & 23–24 – 0.5 mm].

The list of the net-winged beetles of the genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 known from New Guinea and the surrounding islands, including the Moluccas

The list now includes seventy-six species.

admirabilis (Bocáková, 1997): 196 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1250-1300 m; Wau, Big Creek, 1200 m; Karimui, 1080 m.
aduncus (Bocáková, 1997): 201 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1200-1300; Mt. Missim; E Mt. Albert Edward, 1450-1800 m.
albofasciatus (Bocáková, 1997): 195 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Mokwam, Kwau, 1300-1650 m.
anulifer Kazantsev, 2015: 27. East Indonesia: Raja Ampat, Waigeo Island.
bacchusi **sp. nov.** Papua New Guinea: Madang, Finisterre Mts., 3550 ft.
baloghi (Bocáková, 1997): 194 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Nondung, 750 m; Wau, Eddy Creek, 2050 m.
bocakovae Kazantsev, 2011: 189 (replacement name for *Plateros prominens* (Bocáková, 1997), nec *Plateros prominens* Kleine, 1940). Papua New Guinea: Mt. Giluwe, 2550 m.
= *Melaneros prominens* Bocáková, 1997: 208
brandti (Bocáková, 1997): 209 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Finisterre Range, Saidor, Matoko.
bruggei Kazantsev, 2011: 177. ‘Neth. New Guinea, Hollandia’, 250 feet.
bulolensis (Bocáková, 1997): 210 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1200-1300 m; Wau, Bulolo R., 800-1100 m; Wau, 1150 m; Wau, Big Creek, 300 m.
caligulus Kazantsev, 2015: 28. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
candidus Kazantsev, 2017: 369. West New Guinea: Doberi Peninsula, Arfak Mts., 1900-2480 m.
chimbuensis (Bocáková, 1997): 207 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Chimbu V., 1800 m; West Highlands, Kamans nr Minj, 1840 m.
ciconius Kazantsev, 2015: 28. West Papua: Bird’s Neck, 150-200 m.
clissoldi (Bocáková, 1997): 216 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, Nakate Ridge, 1800 m.
consuetus (Bocáková, 1997): 209 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Western Highlands, Minj.
cordatus (Bocáková, 1997): 216 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Baiyer R.
corniger Kazantsev, 2015: 30. East Indonesia: Raja Ampat, Waigeo Island.
cornutus (Bocáková, 1997): 199 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Madang.
decoctus (Bocáková, 1997): 207 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Range, Simbai.
deflectus (Bocáková, 1997): 204 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1200 m.
dimidiatus (Bocáková, 1997): 217 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, Morobe distr., Mt. Missim, 880-1050 m; Wau, 1150 m.
doberaiensis **sp. nov.** West New Guinea: Doberai Peninsula, 250-275 m.
excelsus (Bocáková, 1997): 220 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Yaibos, 2030-2180 m.
falcatus (Bocáková, 1997): 205 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Maprik, 160 m; Irian Jaya: Cyclops Mts., Sentani, 300-450 m.
filum (Bocáková, 1997): 202 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: W Okapa, 1870 m; Tambul, 2200-2250 m.
flavofasciatus (Bocáková, 1997): 193 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Baliem Tal, 1700 m; Jayawijaya, Bime 1600-1900 m.
flavohumeralis (Bocáková, 1997): 198 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Big Wau Creek, 1050-1200 m; Bulolo R., 850 m.
gravis (Bocáková, 1997): 215 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1150-1600 m.
grootaerti Kazantsev, 2011: 177. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
guineensis (Pic, 1921): 2 (*Graciloplateros*). Irian Jaya; Humbold Bay; Cyclops Mts.; Wisselmeren, Kamo, 1500-1700 m.
= *Plateros bicolor* Kleine, 1939: 112
halmaheraensis **sp. nov.** North Moluccas: Halmahera, 15 m.
holynskiorum Kazantsev, 2011: 177. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
humboldi Pic, 1923: 35. ‘New Guinea’.
ibaensis (Bocáková, 1997): 197 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Iba, 1300 m.
imbricatus (Bocáková, 1997): 219 (*Melaneros*). Bismarck Arch., Manus Island, 1-75 m.
inclinatus (Bocáková, 1997): 200 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Wisselmeren, Obano, 1770 m.
indentatus Kazantsev, 2011: 177. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
inflexus (Bocáková, 1997): 218 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, Morobe distr., 1200 m; Wau, McAdam Park.
infusus (Bocáková, 1997): 220 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, Bulolo R., 850-900 m.
laditatus Kazantsev, 2011: 190 (replacement name for *Plateros dilatatus* (Bocáková, 1997), nec *Plateros dilatatus* (Pic, 1926) (Calleros)). Papua New Guinea: Western Highlands, Minj.
= *Melaneros dilatatus* Bocáková, 1997: 221
languidulus (Bocáková, 1997): 221 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wewak, Sepik distr., 30 m; Fimschnatou; Stephansort, Astrolab Bai, 1900 m.
maai (Bocáková, 1997): 198 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: S Hollandia, Waris, 450-500 m; Cyclops Mts., W Sentani, 150-250 m.
madangensis Kazantsev, 2011: 178. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
makarovi Kazantsev, 2011: 178. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.





miladae Kazantsev, 2011: 190 (replacement name for *Plateros gressitti* (Bocáková, 1997), nec *Plateros gressitti* Nakane, 1971). Papua New Guinea: Kokoda, 400 m.
= *Melaneros gressitti* Bocáková, 1997: 203
montanus (Bocáková, 1997): 210 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Mt. Wilhelm, 3000 m; Giluve, 2850 m; Epilam.
nigronotatus (Bocáková, 1997): 208 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Mt. Giluwe, 2550 m.
nigropallescens (Bocáková, 1997): 211 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Diuremma, 1900-2100 m.
novaguineensis Kazantsev, 2011: 178. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
pallescens (Bocáková, 1997): 211 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Baliem tal, 1700 m.
papuaensis Kazantsev, 2011: 179. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
perticatus (Bocáková, 1997): 218 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Wisselmeren, Kamo V., 1500 m.
praecipuus (Bocáková, 1997): 197 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Hollandia-Binnen, 100 m.
proprius (Bocáková, 1997): 199 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Biak Island, 50-100 m.
quateorum (Bocáková, 1997): 195 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Vogelkop, Kebar V., 550 m.
riedeli (Bocáková, 1997): 200 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750 m.
rigidus (Bocáková, 1997): 214 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Central Mts., Archbold Lake, 760 m.
rufosuturalis Kazantsev, 2011: 180. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
samuelsoni (Bocáková, 1997): 201 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1200-1300 m; Wau, Morobe distr., 1200-1300 m; Mt. Missim, 1300-2100 m; SW U Watut, 1500-1800 m; Kunai Ck., 1500 m.
sedlaceki (Bocáková, 1997): 192 (*Melaneros*). Tambul, 2250 m; Mt. Giluwe, 2200-3280 m; Wau, Nami Creek, 2600 m; Wau, Edie Ck, 2050-2300 m; Aiyura, 1700; V. Watut, WS 1100-1600 m; Jimmi V. - Baier R., 1750 m ; Mt. Otto, 2200 m; Lake Sirunki, 2570 m; Daulo Pass, 2400 m; Mt. Kaindy, 2100-2350 m; S Mt. Hagen, 2000-2300 m; Yaibos, 2080 m; E Mt. Albert Edward, 1450 m; Buolo, 200 m; Irian Jaya, Baliem Tal, 1700 m.
semiapertus (Bocáková, 1997): 215 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Range, Simbai, 1900
sentus (Bocáková, 1997): 196 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wewak, Sepik distr.
serratus (Bocáková, 1997): 194 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Baliem Tal, 1700 m; Jayawijaya, Bime, 1600-1900 m; Bombela, 1750 m.
simbaiensis (Bocáková, 1997): 205 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Range, Simbai, 1900 m.
simplex (Bocáková, 1997): 203 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, Morobe distr., 1100 m; Wau, Kilolo Creek.
sollemnitex (Bocáková, 1997): 206 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Rubia, Markham, 50 m; Morobe distr., Miudik, 1200-1600 m; Wewak, 20 m; Irian Jaya: Waris, 450 m; Hollandia-Binnen, 100 m.
spinosus (Bocáková, 1997): 217 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Bulolo R., 900-1100 m; Garaina, 800 m.
supinus (Bocáková, 1997): 212 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Nabire, 5-50 m.
tenuissimus (Bocáková, 1997) (*Melaneros*): 202. Papua New Guinea: Kepilam, 2420-2490 m; Mt. Sinonki, 2580 m.
turritus (Bocáková, 1997): 213 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, Bulolo R., 850-900 m; Bulolo, 730 m.
uncinatus (Bocáková, 1997): 213 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Morobe distr., 1200-1300 m; Morobe, Aseki, 1000-1300 m.
usitatus (Bocáková, 1997): 214 (*Melaneros*). Irian Jaya: Cyclops Mts, Ifar, 400 m; Jayapura, Cyclops Mts., Sentani, 950-1450 m.
villosopenis Kazantsev, 2011: 180. Papua New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta.
waigeoacus Kazantsev, 2015: 30. East Indonesia: Raja Ampat, Waigeo Island; West Papua: Bird's Neck, 9-30 m.
wauensis (Bocáková, 1997): 204 (*Melaneros*). Papua New Guinea: Wau, 1200-1300 m; Mt. Missim, 1200 m; Wau, 1150-1600 m; Mt. Kaindi, 1550 m.

Discussion

There are three major types of colour pattern in New Guinea *Plateros*: with mostly black upperside, sometimes with narrowly testaceous margined pronotum (as in Figs 1, 4, 7), with testaceous upperside (as in Fig. 22) and with black elytra, sometimes with narrow testaceous margins, and testaceous pronotum (as in Figs 13, 16, 19), sometimes brightened with yellow elytral band or whitish or yellowish anterior part of the elytra (Bocáková 1997). Although seemingly diverse, this variety is noticeably poorer compared to some of the other New Guinea lycid lineages, such as Metriorrhynchini, which display a much greater number of colour patterns that include blue, green, grey, yellow upperside (e.g., Kazantsev 2015b; 2017; Kazantsev & Telnov 2017) and form apparently more still little explored mimetic assemblages, which include Cantharidae, Chrysomelidae (Kazantsev & Telnov 2017) and possibly many other insect groups.

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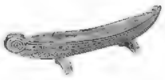

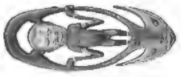

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